



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

characterizes the coercive association of labor, "undifferentiated income," which characterized isolated labor, will also of necessity mark the final form of economy. In other words, the worker will receive the entire net product—subsistence plus "income." A statement of the essential economic law concludes the book.

Professor Loria's book contains no surprises for those who are acquainted with his earlier writings. He set himself a difficult task and has brilliantly handled it. He is to be commended for undertaking what he rightly believes to be, at the present moment, the most essential object of economic study. The student must look elsewhere, however, for an inductive economic synthesis.

CHARLES A. TUTTLE.

Wesleyan University.

NEW BOOKS

ALTMAN, S. and others. *Grundriss der Sozialökonomik. I. Wirtschaft und Wirtschaftswissenschaft. II. Die natürlichen und technischen Beziehungen der Wirtschaft.* (Tübingen: J. C. B. Mohr. 1914. Pp. xiv, 454; x, 387. 11 M.; 9 M.)

AUSPITZ, R. and LIEBEN, R. *Recherches sur la théorie du prix.* Translated by L. SURET. (Paris: Giard & Brière. 1914. Pp. xviv, 380. 15 fr.)

BENNDORF, P. *Einführung in die Volkswirtschaftslehre.* (Stuttgart: Violet. 1914.)

CUNNINGHAM, W. *Christianity and economic science.* (New York: Longmans, Green. 1914. Pp. 111. 90c.)

DIEHL, K. and MOMBERT, P. editors. *Ausgewählte Lesestücke zum Studium der politischen Oekonomie. X. Zur Lehre vom Geld.* (Karlsruhe: G. Braun. 1914. 2.60 M.)

HALLER, F. *Why the capitalist? A refutation of the doctrines prevailing in conventional political economy.* (Buffalo, N. Y.: The author. 1914. Pp. 277, xvii. \$1.50.)

NICHOLSON, J. S. *The vagaries of recent political economy.* (London: Murray. 1914. 6s.)

OPPENHEIMER, F. *L'économie pure et l'économie politique.* Translated by W. HORN and H. STELZ. Two volumes. (Paris: Giard et Brière. 1914. Pp. xxvi, 982. 22 fr.)

REID, D. C. *Capital and profits.* (Springfield, Mass.: Hazard Co. 1914. Pp. 221. \$1.25.)

TURGEON, C. *Essai sur le monisme économique.* (Rennes: Oberthur. 1914.)

WEISENGRUEN, P. *Die Erlösung vom Individualismus und Sozialismus.* (Munich: Reinhardt. 1914. Pp. viii, 306. 5 M.)